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# New Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A proposal to elect judges by popular vote has been rejected by the French Chamber of Deputies. = The Basutos have suffered another defeat, == The debate on the Jews was continued in the Prussian Diet yesterday. - The Persians have destroyed twenty-five Kurdish villages.

Domestic .- Extremely cold weather is reported from nearly all parts or this State, as well as from Toledo and other places in the West; the Eric and Champlain Canals frozen over in some places: it is expected that navigation between Poughkeepsie and Albany will close to-day. === The Board of Canvassers has canvassed the electoral votes of this State. The British steamer Delambrie is ashore on the Louisiana coast, \_\_\_\_ The remains of Governor Williams lay in state at Indianapolis yesterday. \_\_\_ The Buchanan conspiracy trial has begun in Philadelphia, === General Miles has arrived at Bismarck, Dakota, on his way eastward. - United States Treasurer Gilfillan has submitted his annual report, ==== Commissioner Bentley has made a report on the pensions. The Supreme Court of the United States rendered some important decisions. = Garneld has declined a public reception in Washington. - A recount of the census of a part of North Carolina has been ordered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The statue of Alexander Hamilton was unveiled yesterday in Central Park; B. H. Brewster, ex-Governor Bullock and Chauners M. Depew innde formal speeches. \_\_\_\_ A fire in the Bowery caused a loss at \$100,000 and stopped travel on the Third Avenue Elevated Road. e trial of Elijah Alliger was begun. == Th sale of the Haseltine collection of pictures was begun. === A Democratic organization was formed in Brooklya to oppose "Boss" McLaughlin. Republicau primary elections were held in Brooklyn. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.23 cents. === Stocks active, excited and higher, but closing feverish and unsettled at a decline.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday : Highest, 25°; lowest, 15°; average, 1934°.

Twenty-nine cousins contest the will of an itinerant preacher in Westchester County who had managed in some way to leave a little property of \$15,000 behind him. .

One of the few things there seems to be no disposition to forget-the heroism of Captain Smith, of the Seawanhaka. A purse of nearly \$1,200 was presented to him yesterday by some of these who have reason to be grateful to him.

The sudden cold snap has frozen fast the commerce of the canals, and set all the Produce Exchanges in an uproar. If the cold should continue and the canals be closed from this time on, it will be the earliest date for the stoppage of navigation in more than thirty

General Garfield's plurality in this State, as officially declared by the Board of State Canvassers yesterday, is 21,033-and the Board unanimously sat down upon a proposition to go behind the county returns. Where is the futile Barnum? Has anyone seen that once conspicuous person of late? It begins to look as if he had crawled into a hole somewhere and pulled the hole after him.

The scoundrel who decoyed a young emigrant girl the other day into a disorderly house, where she was kept a prisoner, was convicted yesterday by a business-like jury in ten minutes. The penalty of his offence ranges from five to twenty years in the State Prison. It is to be hoped he may get the full benefit of the law, and an example be made to frighten into good behavior the birds of prey that hover about the ignorant and bewildered strangers landing at Castle Garden.

Sentiment has given place to rivalry among the oarsmen. Laycock offers his fellow-Australian half of his \$2,500 prize as consolation; Hanlan expresses regret that he played pranks when rowing against Trickett. and rejects the prospect of a golden harvest at Saratoga, in order that the next regatta may take place at Toronto, the cradle of his fame. The time seems ripe for the aquatic millennium, when knights of the oar, like Laycock and Hanlan, shall contemn worldly wealth and never saw their boats in twain.

The Rev. Dr. Deems, who has received voluntary subscriptions for the support of a new Home for Convalescents, where persons discharged from hospitals can be kept while gaining strength and seeking employment, upon a non-partisan Civil Service. In fact, The main counts charge them with conspiring

The patient discharged from the hospital and the convict released from prison often fail of help when they need it most. A system has in any other party, when in power, to use its been provided to aid the latter, and the former official positions at all, or to refuse a fair diis certainly not less deserving.

Edwin Booth telegraphs from London a protest against the production of the socalled Passion Play in the noble theatre which bears his name. The protest no doubt expresses the feeling of every self-respecting member of the theatrical profession in this matter. It is not likely that the managers will cease to call it Booth's Theatre while producing there a play which Mr. Booth denonnees. Years ago he attempted, for less weighty reasons, to compel the proprietors to discontinue the use of his name, but the courts upheld the proprietors on the ground, spistantially, that the title was a part of the preperty. It may now occur to the projectors of the Passion Play that Mr. Booth's name is also a part of his property, and that it would be fair to him while engaged in an enterprise which he so seriously disapproves not to associate his name with it.

very near the ground in this State. Four past six months. The plan to put Mr. Henning with 1,987 votes for Peter Cooper for a Supreme Court decision annulling the vote President, but the year following cast 20,282 of the people and centiauing the holding of votes for John J. Junio for Secretary of State elections in October, not only failed in its sumption Act, and political rogues made it many disgusted Democrats to have been largely Judge, 75,133 votes, or over nine per cent but it kicked over the inventors. More modest of the total vote, and in Pennsylvania 81.758, people than the Democratic editors of Indiana or more than eleven and one-half per cent of the total vote. Ten months of the Resump- scheme had been partially forgotten, or at least tion Act sent the vote in New-York, in the election of 1879, down like the stick to from the party had in some measure subsided, 20,286, or two per cent of the whole vote, before coming to the tront with new inventions and in Pennsylvania to 27,207. This year General Weaver receives in New-York 12,373 | the party. votes, which is barely one per cent of the largest vote ever cast in the State. In another year or two the party ought to be beyond the reach of decimals.

Mr. Evarts, who was to have been the chief speaker at the unveiling of the Hamilton statue, was called back to Washington by official duties, and thus Saturday's rain-storm certain "points," which, they say, "should deprived the New-York public of an oration which they would have been glad to preserve among their local treasures. There was no lack, however, of distinguished speakers. The oration of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew took rank as the principal address of the day, and showed not only a rich knowledge of the events of the era in which this first and Both these propositions, as will be seen at once, greatest of American statesmen moved, are at utter variance with the fundamental but also a subtle appreciation of his doctrines of Democracy regarding the relations character. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massa- of the States to the Federal Government, and chusetts, a namesake of Hamilton, and Ben- are actually long steps toward that cenjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, also tralization of which Democrats have pretended spake. All of these addresses are reported in to have so profound a dread. But these our local columns, together with those of John Indiana editors put them forward with as C. Hamilton in giving and Mayor Cooper much composure as they exhibited a few weeks in receiving the statue. The presence of the ago when they almost with one accord kicked venerable son of Hamilton and the part he took gave a peculiar personal interest to traditions, and announced themselves as better the proceedings which is seldom to be found in such occasions. Presented under such auspices as these, the statue the great statesman whose dazzling political genius will be the admiration of Ameri- illegal voting and lalse counting, the chances cans so long as America endures, and whose for overwhelming the honest vote of the North memory will be especially dear to New-Yorkers, who prougly call him one of them-

RECONSTRUCTING THE PARTY.

ing-house, or any other useful building, out of be expected from Indiana Democratic editors. the debris of a sewer or the materials of a rubbish-heap, is sure to fail. Those who talk of remodelling the Democratic party are engaged in such an experiment. That party has been the rubbish-heap of the country for twenty years. Into its composition have gone all the used-up remnants that any other party | the help of the office-holders and the laboring has been obliged to get rid of. For twenty of this country, into which all the filth has descended by all sorts of channels; and the frightful outburst of slander, blackguardism, forgery and perjury which the last six months has witnessed has been merely the resuit of a breakage of the sewer.

What can anybody hope to do with the heterogeneous materials which have gone to the hands of Government servants, forbid form the Democratic party as it is now? No ding their contributing money or services to free discussion. Because the State Department common ideas can be found; no motives in

common, except a desire for office. In the discussion which is now going on between Democratic papers, as to the best mode of reconstructing the party, this fact has become painfully apparent. Watterson sends out from Louisville his new war-cry, but its first note is "Free Trade." Instantly other influential Democratic journalists protest, and tell him that any serious attempt to and employers of labor to enlighten their emnail such a plank into the Democratic platform ployes upon the probable effect of Democratic would split not only the plank and the platform. but the party. He is reminded that the defeat of General Hancock was largely due to the attempt to put free-trade ideas into its Cincinnati platform, and the consequent abandonment of the party by thousands of voters as the close of the contest drew near. Another programme-maker thinks that free trade will not do, but that free ships are essential. facturers and employers are forbidden to tell Whereupon Delaware bails him with indignation, and wants to know if the Republican free trade. These are Indiana "points" for gain in Wilmington at the recent election was not enough.

With the money question it is even worse. Dangerous as the experiment was, the party felt compelled to go into the Presidential contest with hard-money professions, knowing that there would be not a ghost of a chance for it otherwise in New-York, New-Jersey or Connecticut. But that leaning toward the right cost the party the support of Greenback voters in Indiana, in spite of the nomination of Mr. Landers, and probably affected the result in many other States. A very large proportion of the Democratic voters will resist with intense hostility the financial ideas which Eastern votes. What can a party hope to do that is compelled to stake its very existence on an attempt to make oil and water mix? Of late, having no chance to control the distribution of offices itself, the Democratic party has manifested a considerable access of zeal for Civil Service reform. But after the

offices, and use them all for the success of the party; but that it was exceedingly base vision of spoils. No man who saw the throng of hungry and impecunious beggars who drifted over to Governor's Island every day during the last campaign can ever think of a reform of the Civil Service by Democratic hands except as a stupendous joke.

After a month or two of discussion and recrimination, it may occur to some Democrats that their party does not succeed because it is not a party at all. It has no ideas, no purposes, no common rallying-point; nothing to live for, in short.

INDIANA DEVICES. There may be more modest people in the country than the Democratic editors of Indiana, or than the Democratic leaders generally of that State. It would be hard to find any more versatile, ingenious, pushing, and fresh. They are always scheming for something; no sooner does one scheme mi-carry than they set to work to devise another. They have had uncommonly The stick of the Greenback rocket is down bard luck with their contrivances during the years ago the party made a humble begin- dricks at the head of the Presidential ticket by State. The next year, 1878, when many wise original purpose so far as the nomination of men doubted the practicability of the Re- Hendricks was concerned, but is believed by their business to prophesy financial ruin to instrumental in bringing about the deleat of the country, the Greenback party grew like the party, through the nomination of English a gourd. In this State it gave Gideon J. and the general discouragement caused by the Tucker, its candidate for Court of Appeals October defeat. It was a cunning contrivance, would have waited until the failure of this until the universal cursing they were getting and assuming to direct the future course of

But the Democratic editors of Indiana stem blissfully unconscious of the light esteem in the deteat for which they are held so largely responsible, they have held a meeting at Fort Wayne, and as if the whole party waited to hear from them, have solemnly agreed upon "be pressed upon the American people." Among these are "a change in the Constitution of the United States, providing for the elec-"tion of the President and Vice-President by "a popular vote, and the election of United "States Senators by the people of the several "States instead of by the Legislatures thereof." over their free trade plank and principles and protectionists than the Republicans. The reason for the proposed "flop" is plain enough, of course. They think that with the Republican Democratic vote swelled as it could be by would be increased. At the same time they think the election of Senators by the people would give them a better chance, as for instance in New-Jersey, where a Republican Senator will be elected, although the Demoerats had a small majority on the popular

Another point is "opposition to the controlling "Administration, high and low, and against couse. Upon it have been cast all the trash and | editors believe that their party was defeated by men. The former were alarmed at the danger years that party has been the political sewer of losing their places, and consequently their means of support, and the latter at the danger of being thrown out of work by the effect of Democratic success upon manufactures, business and trade. They propose, accordingly, to disarm the opposition of one class, and cajole Civil Service looks simply to legislation that will their places shall have every advantage and be In the matter of coercion of employes they know very well that in the late campaign mechanics and workingmen voted for the Republican candidates not because they were coerced or in any way influenced improperly, but because measures were taken by capitalists success upon business and trade and all indus trial enterprises. What these Democratic reformers would have is the opportunity to poison the minds of workingmen with lies about Republican importation of Chinese laborers, while employers should be forbidden to circulate the truth to counteract them. They want the privilege of circulating Morey letters, while manutheir workmen the ruinous effect of Democratic retorms, and the editors have taken a contract to "press them upon the attention of the American people." Ingenious Indiana editors! dom by depositing salt on his venerable tail.

THE STATE TRIALS IN DUBLIN. There are no signs of weakness in the prosemay be the ulterior aims of the Liberal Ministry, their immediate purpose is to exhaust the try from Switzerland and Southern Germany. the leaders of the Land movement. The number of counsel employed to assist the it falsely professed in order to hold necessary regular staff of legal advisers is so large that to maintain them at home. We do not know the Government is charged by partisans of the the eloquence in the Irish capital; and one of the officials has been empowered to lease several small buildings wherein a bundred or more witnesses can be lodged under the protection of the police during the approaching trials. The Maine election, when it was believed by indictment has been drawn with extreme care, Democrats that they were going to divide there being no fewer than nineteen separate the offices among themselves, there was counts for offences of which the accused already found not one in the country who insisted stand convicted at the bar of public opinion. the Democrats have never shown any other to prevent the payment of rents and to bring

is not needed. There can be but one answer. party, when in power, ought to take all the the execution of writs and decrees; and, furthermore, with inciting evicted tenants to regain their farms and with obstructing the occupation of tenancies from which tamilies had been expelled. These two classes of counts cover the whole ground of the present Land agitation, as marked out by the leaders themselves. The final count is as comprehensive as it can be made. It charges the defendants with creating discontent and exciting hostile feeling between classes, "to the great terror "and alarm of the landlords, to the evil example of all others, and against the peace of the Queen, her Crown and dignity." There is nothing equivocal in the action of the Government. They have not attempted to flank the position of the Irish agitators, but are attacking them directly in front on ground selected by themselves.

The state trials will be representative, moreover, with respect to persons as well as principles. Foremost among the traversers is Mr. Parnell, the recognized leader of the agrarian movement, and the only Protestant indicted. With him are four Members of Parliament, the secretary, the under secretary, and the treasurer of the Land League, and six of the most popular organizers and speakers who have been associated with the present agretation. All classes and stations are represented-landlards, tenant-farmers, influential merchants, editors, manufacturers, builders, politicians, and demagognes-some of the most cautious and a few in the legal net, and the cords may be strong enough to hold them in. Will the jury close empty itself at the en is? Such a result is by no means improbable; but the contrasts that will be brought out in the social rank, political methods, and platform talk of the accused, can scarcely fail to place the responsible aders of the movement in a bad light and obscure their reputations. The prosecution can well afford to lose their case, if the proceedings tend to prejudice first Dublin, and next the West of Ireland, against the Land agilators.

The Ministry seem to be thoroughly in ear nest in subjecting the Land League, as represented by these fourteen men, to the discipline which they and their cheap devices are held of the common law. They may profit indirectly by the party. Already, swift on the heels of by the embartassments of the more moderate leaders, since these may find themselves fatally compromised by the violent declamation of the Hotspurs of Land Reform. But their aim is to suppress the revolt against landed property by obtaining convictions on the indictments of their course-and not a little is to be said against it-the boldness and directness of their methods command respect, which the shillyshally prosecutions ordered toward the close of Lord Beaconstield's administration failed to de. Acquittal is more probable than convic tion, as public feeling is now running in Ireland, and a legal triumph may give the movement increased impetus; but it must not be fergotien that O'Counell's prestige was not restored by his final triumph. The state trials in which he defended lumself with matchless elequence left him powerless.

CONSUL BYERS AND HIS LETTER.

It is reported from Washington that the State Department has severely reprimanded Consul Byers for writing the letter on foreign emigration to the United States, recently published in THE TRIBUNE, and that he would be further punished by removal were it not for his will always be a pleasing memorial of vote at the South suppressed entirely, and the excellent record as a soldier and a consular suggestion of "a policy antagonistic to that of our Government," and in the violation of a consular regulation. We know nothing about the consular regulations governing the writing of newspaper letters by our commercial representatives abroad, but if any exist which probit the expression of honest and thoughtful opinions on subjects of great interest to the a few odds and ends that are valuable. But vote. Partisan advantage is the only conany attempt to construct a comfortable dwell- sideration. These "points" are such as might the breach than the observance. As to the of the proviso for equal representation. This other branch of Mr. Byers's offence, it seems straining a point to bring a Consul under the rules of elections by the dependents of the National and traditions governing a Minister. A Consul is not a diplomatic representative, and his views "ereive measures on the part of corporations on matters outside the commercial functions "in interfering with the elective tranchise of | which he exercises cannot be taken to be those "their employes." The meaning of this, too, is of the Government commissioning him. Minall the waste stuff that no other party could as plain as several pikestaffs. The Indiana isters are the spekesmen and negotiators of the Administration to represent its policy at foreign capitals, and to speak for it with authority in affairs involving the interests of the United States. Consuls are business agents to aid the commerce of their country and assist the customs authorities in collecting the tariff revenue. Besides, it is not consistent with the spirit of

our institutions that subordinate officials should be required to express the views of their supeand win over the other. Their reform of the riors on public questions, or keep their mouths shut. The citizen is no less a citizen when he accepts office, and does not forfeit the right of political purposes, so that the men who want may believe in unrestricted immigration, a Consul in Switzerland should not be prohibited from unopposed. That is the reform in a nutshell. pointing out the evils of the system in the public prints-evils, by the way, which he is in a muca better situation to observe than the officers of the Department. But it may be said that he should have addressed his communiection to the Department instead of to THE TRIBUNE. If he had done so it would Lave been bursed in a bulky volume of diplomatic and consular correspondence, printed a year or two after its date, and read by very few persons.

Whatever technical fault Consul Byers may have committed, he deserves the thanks of the American public for calling attention to a subject of great importance in its bearing on the future welfare of this country. We undoubtedly have the right as a nation to select the material which is to be moulded with our native population to form the future American race. It we choose to exclude paupers and eriminals, or any classes or races that are not likely to blend with our own people, or to turnish a support for our free institutions, we are They think they can inveigle the Bird of Free- at full liberty to do so. Whether it would be wise to exercise such discrimination and to turn back foreigners who seek the hospitality of our shores, is a question which may fairly challenge the most thoughtful discussion. This is the question raised by our Consul at Zurich, who cution of the state trials in Dublin. Whatever has no doubt had occasion to observe the char-

acter of the emigrants departing for this counresources of common law in the effort to convict | Formerly the Swiss Cantons were in the habit ot shipping their paupers to us because it was cheaper to pay their passage to New-York than that the practice is continued, but among the League with a deliberate attempt to buy up all thousands of foreigners who arrive every week at our ports there are unquestionably a large number who speedily become public burdens or public pests in their new homes. The wisdom of some governmental supervision to keep out such persons can bardly be questioned.

As to the policy of our Government, it can scarcely be said to have one, unless it be to let the matter alone. Some of the States, notably New-York, assume jurisdiction over the subject, providing for the protection of emigrants, and oceasicnally refusing the steamship companies

there is nothing like a broad National supervision over immigration. Should not the General Government take it in hand? Consul Byers asks this question, and gives strong reasons for asking it. The public, which likes individualism and intelligence in its officers, will not blame him.

THAT MYTHICAL MENTOR BARGAIN.

Is it not about time for the Democratic papers to stop talking about the "bargain" at Mentor which they projected from their imaginatious, as the German savant did the girafte? General Grant has said there was no bargain or agreement or understanding of any sort. General Garfield has said the same thing. All accounts of the visit of Grant, Conkling, and Logan to Mentor agree that there was not even a moment of private conversation between the host and his distinguished guests. Even when they went upstairs to smoke in the library, a newspaper correspondent, with characteristic enterprise, joined himself to the party, and the door stood wide open, so that the people in the hall heard all the talk. The bargain story must be put away with the Chinese letter and all the other of the Democratic campaign garbage.

The country understands General Garfield's position thoroughly. No man ever came to the Presidential chair freer from hampering personal obligations or political ties other than those to the whole party which elected him. No President was ever in a better position to make a strong Cabinet and an eminently honest, intelligent Administration. General Garfield was the candidate of no faction. No combination of individuals or political elements produced his nomination. His selection was the sudden inspiration of a tired and anxious Convention, which found itself confronted by a deadlock. His election was due to the efforts of no one man and no set of men. The whole Republican party supported him cordially, and the party leaders gave their best thought and their best services to the great end of electing him, without regard to their attitude toward former Administrations or their old differences with each other. So far as personal gratitude is concerned, he owes it in equal measure to them all. So far as obligation is concerned, he owes it only to the Republican party, whose wise and patriotic principles he is bound to carry out. The country expects a great deal of General Garfield. We believe it will not be

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

Anything more preposterous than The Evening Post's solemn argument against the constitutionality of making ex-Presidents Senators at-Large can rarely be found. With the airs of a schoolmaster it tediously expounds the facts as to the organization of the Senate which most school-boys learn among their earlier lessons, and then innocently Mments that THE TRIBUNE regards adherence to these as hair-splitting. It is a pity that so much incapacity to under-

stand should be coupled with so much eagerness to censure. There is no need of befogging the case with many words. The Constitution guarantees the right of all the States to equal representation in the Senate. Granted, nobody wants to interfere with it, nobody proposes that any State shall have less or more than two Senators-a representation exactly equal to that of every other State. But there is no proviso forever forbidding the admission of other members, not representing any State, neither is it provided, as Post ignorantly supposes, that the two Senators, sent by any State, shall always have a thirteenth, or thirty-eighth part of the voting power of the body. It is only provided that they shall have as much as the Senators sent by any other State. This nobody questions and nobody dreams of interfering with.

Mr. Blaine was a great deal too wise for any such absurd supposition as that of The Post. He rested his objection on the belief that, while the ex-President would theoretically be sent to represent the Nation-at-large, he might on account of State pride and "human nature," represent only the State he last came from, and that thus there would be, in effect though not we were surprised to get it from Mr. Blaine. We tion of the dramatic profession to that fact, and are not in the least surprised to get it from The Post. | suggested the cooperation of the actors, in this

This whole question will undoubtedly be considered on its merits. It is no new notion ;-it has from time to time been advocated by men whom it is rather droll to find The Post trying to instruct in the horn-book of constitutional law. There are certain obvious advantages in it for the Country. Just now there might seem to be certain disadvantages to the defeated party-of no real account to us, but great in their eyes-which it would not be in "human nature" for a disappointed Tilden elector to fail to see.

John Kelly may as well stop yelling "fraud" and yell "murder."

No wonder Barnum is quiet. Almost any rascal would be who was being hunted down.

General Garfield is underestimating the pertinacity of the office-seekers. He says he does not let them bother him. "When they broach the subject to me, I tell them I am busy and can't consider their claims now." That may act as a check at Mentor, but when he gets into the White House the General will find that sort of discouragement altogether too mild to give him any relief.

By the way, Barnum-" Hunt the rascal down," Ex-Collector Simmons, General Butler's old friend and supporter, says the General had no right to go over to the Democratic party without consulting his friends after their efforts in his behalf. "He did wrong to leave us stranded on the beach." If Butr's friends are stranded on the beach, where is he? It looks as if he were laid away on the shelf.

Senator Biaine seems to have a fear that the country is about to be uncomfortably crowded with ex-Presidents.

Nota word from Mullett. Can it be that in his despair he has constructed a roof over his own mouth? If he has, he is at last the author of an architectural work which the whole country will

There have been several signs of uneasiness among the Democratic editors concerning the way Barnum forced them to lift the forged letter into prominence. None of them, save The World have a word to say in Barnum's behalf, and one of them, The Buffalo Courier, is so enraged at the imposition upon itself that it declares that the press would never have taken up the letter at all save for the Committee's indersement of it. "We can say very emphatically for ourselves," it adds, "that The Courier would not have given the epistle the prominence it did had it not been for Mr. Barnum's positive attestations of its genuineness." This is true of every Democratic journal in the country. The Courier calls upon Barnum's committee to clear public explanation of the circumstances under which they were imposed upon. Further than this, it would be a creditable thing for them and the Democratic party if they should take such steps as they may flud possible to assist in dragging to light they may find possible to assist in dragging to light and punishing the party or parties guilty of the imposition." Imagine Barnum "dragging to light and punishing" himself and his associates for an imposition upon themselves.

The Solid South cannot exist long in the face of Democratic protests against free counting. Expos-

If John Kelly does lose the Controllership he will agree with Forney that " we face the Empire."

Brigadier-General Chalmers has reason to be a good deal astonished at the row which the leading Democratic organ of Mississippi is kicking up about him. This is the third time he has elected himself to Congress by throwing out or scaring off Republican votes, yet there has never been any trouble about it before. He must wonder why it is any puts the question to the public, in a letter we public, in a letter we public, in a letter we print elsewhere, whether such an institution opinion on that subject than this: that their into contempt the administration of justice and permission to land beggars and criminals, but worse to do it a third time than it was the first and

second. His district has a sure Republican unjoint of 10,000, but free counting has given him a Democratic majority of from 4,000 to 5,000. What no Democratic journal in Mississippi objected to the 1876 and 1878 is hotly denounced by The Vokatory Herald in 1880. The world does move.

### PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott is said to have begne to keep a diary when he was twelve years old, and has keep it up ever since. He learned to write by practising with chalk on his mother's kitchen floor.

Prince Rudolph of Austria is an ardent sports. man and has recently been shooting with great sac. cess in the Banat country. He bagged, among other things, an eagle of extraordinary size, measuring no less than 234 metres across.

M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, was the person most cheered at the Lord Mayor. dinner. He is said to have looked very handsome in a profusely gold-brocaded coat. He is stalwar, and would be soldier-like in appearance except to his perfectly white complexion.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is quoted by The Toronto Borly as saying that the Princess Louise told her he winter that the "Princess of Wales had a men wonderful disposition, and that trouble flies from her mind like water from a duck's back. She base much sweetness—but she is not faultless—that it is impossible to disturb her equationity. The Princes Louise thinks that the Princess of Wales looks is young—is ever getting younger."

M. Bartholomic, the new Russian Minister, is de. scribed by a correspondent of The Hartford Post as an unusually handsome mun. He is tall and robust His wife, who has the English complexion and as burn hair, is vivacious in manner and pleasing is appearance. She is of English parentage and et course speaks English fluently, but her husband who is a Russian, speaks it also with great case and distinctness. Mmc. Bartholome, at her first var. conceived a great admiration for Mrs. Hayes.

The English Premier has been accused of an undue reverence for aristocracy, and of a willingness a member of the middle class to humble himself he fore it. His son, Herbert Gladstone, in a record speech touched on both sides of the subject. He denied that the English aristocracy had deterisrated; it was the lower middle classes that were raising themselves. Still, although the Eudish aristocracy was the best and noblect of all aristo-racies, it would not be wise, he thought, to suppress democracy; for the latter would assert itself.

In Lady Eastlake's recently published sketch of Mrs. Grote appears this anecdote, taken from the latter's slight autobiography: " My father took in The Courier newspaper, and never permitted any one to read it before himself. One morning in November of this year, 1805, he ordered me to open and dry the paper for him while he was busy buttering his hot roll for breakfast. As I held the paper before the fire I was attracted by the sight of many lives printed in large capitals. So I read the lines out alond. I remember the shock it gave to my father when I uttered the concluding words. The news announced was the naval victory of Trafajar, and the last sentence was, 'Lord Nelson was killed in the action.'" Sydney Smith was among Mrs. Grote's friends and often wrote to her. Once when she had priced berself to him on her patience menduring bores, he replied: "That may be dear Grota" (a name by which he always called her, what was deared some always called her, but you do not conceal your sufferings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- Among the callers at the State Department to-day was Sir Edward Thornton, who has returned to the city for the winter.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES Mile. Bernhardt will make her first appearance in

The dramatic public will learn, with deep regret and solicitude, that Mr. W. R. Floyd, of Wallack's Theatre, is dangerously iii, at his residence in this

Mr. Boucicault was to have filled an engagement of six or eight weeks, at the Boston Museum, beginning about January 10 next year; but he has sent an ocean cable dispatch to cancel it, his doctor having ordered him to quit work of all kads and rest for three or four months.

Mr. Woolf's bright and charming little play of Lawn Tennis" was presented, last night, at the Bijou Opera House. It has been improved, by various judicious and skilful changes, since it was first shown in this city. It has a sound and ethical first shown in this city. It has a sound and ethical motive, and a wholesome social drift, and its incidents are comical, while some of its dialogue is particularly terse and sharp. Among all the high pieces of the last theatrical year—which was uncommonly prohibe in them—this is almost the only one that deserves to survive the capricular saver of the hour. It has a capital part for an eccentral light comedian, and it keeps the audience constantly and innocently amused. It is acted, as before, by the Comly-Barton Company.

Mr. W. F. Gill has started a movement toward setting up a monumental status of Fdeer Alberts.

setting up a monumental statue of Edgar Allan Poe, in the Central Park. Poe was the son of m actor and actress, and Mr. Gill has asked the attestribute to the memory of a remarkable man, and one of the most famous of American authors. The analytersary of Poe's birth recurs of January 19 or 20, and it is desired that a series of dramate nerformances may occur on that day, in all the large cities of the Nation, to raise a fund for the purchase and establishment of this memorial. Mr. Gill's plan is a bold one, and comprehensive; and if the stage responds to his desire it will be amply

Miss Jessie Pinney, of Montclair, N. J., a young pupil of Mr. William Mason, of this city, is about to make her appearance as a piquist in Berlin. A letter from that Capital states that on presenting herself to Kullak for further instruction, and playing at his request several pieces by Chopin, List, etc., the eminent master (who is known to be chart etc., the eminent master (who is known to be charged praise) exclaimed: "My dear young lady, you do not need my help at all; I can teach you but little. You are now a finished artist." It is something new for our country to send pianists to Germany to meet with soon warm recognition at the hands of an authority like Kullak. Miss Pinney spect six weeks at Weimar last summer, where she was treated in the most friendly manner by Liszt. She expects to make her first public appearance in Berlin during the coming winter in one of Kullak's concerts in the Singaradenis, on which occasion she will be accompanied by either on which occasion she will be accompanied by either Bilse's or the Opera House orchestra.

# GENERAL NOTES.

This is the coldest November in the memory of the oldest settler in Colorado. On the 16th the mercury went as low as 20° below zero. The report of the United States Signal Service shows the minimum thermometer to have been 13° below, and the maximum for twenty-four hours 7° above. At 9 in the mering of the 17th the mercury indicated 15° below. The san was out in all its splendor during the entire day, and not a weft of cloud was to be seen. At 8 o'clock the mercury had again dropped to 15° below.

Virginia City is a most dangerous place to be out in of a dark night. Not only the whole Comsteel ode, but every lamp-post, is liable to be highly charged with electricity. An unwary man, wandering homeward with confused brain and unsteady gait, runs an avial risk of being blown as high as Franklin's kite; and if he ventures to take courage on his own doorstep and play with his iron latch-key he may be immediately resolved into his constituent elements. Such an unfortunal succeeded, a few nights ago, in extracting sparks from iron door-frames and from the tops of the hydrants. Of looking at the iron flagstaff on the top of Mount David son he found that about the top of it was visible a large and brilliant corona of light. In two or three places of and brillant corona of light. In two or three places we the steel wire guys by which the flagstaff is stayed went seen small but bright balls of light. These appeared to girde up and down, and occasionally disappeared for some seconds, but that at the top of the staff remained constantly in view, though it was observed to contract and expand. On brushing the sleeve of his coat with his band the genteeman observed that sparks were produced similar to those seen in stroking the back of a cal.

In a recent issue, of The Tweet (London) if

In a recent issue of The Times (London) is a letter from Mr. Hamilton, the sole survivor of the officials who were cognizant of the legal proceeding taken against O'Connell, and through whom the decisions of the very eminent law officers of the day were passed on into action. He says: "Having be sistant Under Secretary in I cland from 1839 to the enof 1843, I was conversant with all that passed on such subjects, and though then moved to a different-s legal -position, I had constant opportunities of knowing what was passing in official quarters. The contrast be tween the state of affairs then and now is remarkable and I see that it has been publicly noticed. The que tion then was how to touch O'Conucli in view of the possibile fruits of his agitation. He was always opposed to any breach of the law. His doctrine was to teach the people how to bark and not bite. His object sas to bring about a change in the general government of the country. But the object which the Land League seed to seek is very different. They want the people to lear how to bite as well as bark, and the object resolves isself into an aggregate of selfish interests. Here the consequential results are more certain and far more casy is